

# THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

## THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

**SUNDAY, JUNE 9.**—It is stated positively that the United States Pension Agency will be brought within the provisions of the Civil Service law not later than July 1. This order to this effect will probably be promulgated within the next few days. This change is deemed necessary not only to prevent disbursements for pension purposes but also for the improvement of the service, inasmuch as the average intelligence among the clerks who have been appointed of late years is said to be much higher than that of those who secured places under the old method.

**MONDAY, JUNE 10.**—Mr. Olney today became Secretary of State. Chief Justice Fuller, who had come to Washington from Richmond, administered the oath of office to the new Secretary in the Diplomatic Room at the State Department. Mr. Lundy, Private Secretary to Secretary Olney, and Assistant Secretaries Thil, Ader, and Rockwell, and Secretary Lamont were present at the ceremony.

**TUESDAY, JUNE 11.**—The new commercial treaty between Japan and Russia which was signed at St. Petersburg to-day is the fourth which Japan has secured with the leading countries of the world. Great Britain was the first to make a treaty on the new lines proposed by Japan, the United States was second, and Italy third. The treaty with Russia is practically the same as those concluded with the United States, Italy, and Great Britain. One of its principal features is the abrogation of the extra-territorial rights which foreign countries have enjoyed in Japan since the Meiji Restoration. It is the first treaty in which the rights of Japanese citizens in foreign countries are placed on a par with those of citizens of those countries to be tried by a consular court. Under the new arrangements all infractions of the law in Japan will be referred to the native courts after a certain specified period, where they took the oath of office as head of the Department of Justice before Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court at 10 o'clock. Justice Harlan is an old friend of the new Secretary of State. He was at the ceremony, beside Secretary Olney, were Assistant Secretary Uhl, K. M. Lundy, the late Secretary Gresham's private secretary, and J. Walter Blanford, who has been Mr. Olney's secretary for the last two years.

**WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.**—The result of the special investigation made by the Department of Agriculture in 729 cotton-growing counties shows a general decrease in acreage. The consolidated returns of reports to the Statistical Division for the month of June show the State percentages of acreage as compared with last year as follows: North Carolina, 81; South Carolina, 79; Georgia, 85; Florida, 85; Alabama, 89; Mississippi, 85; Louisiana, 87; Texas, 85; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 81; Missouri, 79; Indian Territory, 81; Oklahoma, 80; Virginia, 78.

The figures for the United States show a reduction of 14.8 per cent. upon the revised average given out in May for 1894. The average condition of the crop for June is as follows: North Carolina, 79; South Carolina, 79; Georgia, 82; Florida, 82; Alabama, 85; Mississippi, 81; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 79; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 87; Illinois, 89; Indian Territory and Oklahoma, 79; Virginia, 67. The general average for June is 81, against 83.3 last year and 85.6 in 1893.

**THURSDAY, JUNE 13.**—Great Britain has failed to renew her agreement to the joint regulations for the Government of the seal fisheries in Bering Sea. The United States has developed the patrol of this vast area single-handed and under conditions that at any time might give rise to trouble. At the State Department to-day it was announced that the decision of the United States to enter again into the joint regulations is ascribed entirely to Canadian pressure. Two British warships have gone to Bering Sea, but it is assumed that their mission is to observe what goes on and note the conditions under which the American revenue cutters attempt to make seizures rather than to aid in any way in driving off the poachers. The situation is one calculated to cause trouble.

**FRIDAY, JUNE 14.**—The arrest early this morning of two white Government employees for violation of the Edmunds law, has caused much excitement. The names of the alleged culprits were George Maxwell, a Special Examiner in the Pension Bureau, and Annie Flynn, a clerk in the Postoffice Department. The two had been living together at a small house on 4th street for four months past. It is intended to make this a test case. Several able lawyers in the District hold that the law is applicable only to the Territory of Utah. The determination of the officers to enforce it created consternation among the colored population in the District. When an arrest is made the alternative of marrying or going to jail is open to the violator. The terms of the law for the colored race amounted to a death sentence to the man who violated it, and it is understood it will be strictly enforced in future regardless of race, color or previous service of the individual.

**SATURDAY, JUNE 15.**—Capt. Hooper in command of the revenue cutter fleet in the Bering Sea, reported to the Treasury Department that bluebeltoners north of Unalakleet, continue him that the seal herds moving north are far less numerous than formerly. This scarcity, it is believed, is due entirely to the indiscriminate slaughter of the last two or three years. While patrolling the waters of the North Pacific Capt. Hooper has boarded and searched a number of sealers, both Canadian and American, but there were no evidence of unlawful killing, and hence they were allowed to proceed.

**CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.**—A rather peculiar pension case has just been decided by Assistant Secretary Reynolds. A. A. Buder, who served in a Tennessee regiment, was pensioned in 1893 at \$10 per month; was granted an increase in 1891 to \$10 per month. By a clerical error the figures \$10 were mistaken for \$16, and Buder was paid the latter amount monthly for over two years, and might have continued to receive it indefinitely had he not filed another claim for increase. The error was then discovered, and the payment reduced to \$10, while a further amount of \$6 per month will be retained until the amount overdrawn is refunded.

A number of Washington women are donning bloomers for bicycle purposes, and quite evidently many others would if they dared to. The curiously inclined who would like to see a girl in bloomers can easily gratify their desire by taking a position anywhere around the White House lot on a comparatively dark night and keeping their eyes open.

One of the historic old houses of Capitol Hill is now being demolished to make way for a handsome modern residence, which is to be erected upon the site. People passing along B street between First and New Jersey avenues southeast have noticed for years an ancient residence on the north side of the street, which has been one of the landmarks. The oldest inhabitant when asked about it would say it was formerly the home of Thad. Stevens, and that when the house assumed renewed interest in the eyes of man. In later years it was the residence of Mrs. Coyle. A project was on foot

at one time to purchase the house with money contributed by colored people and to make it a memorial to the regard which the colored race entertains for the memory of Thad. Stevens. Senator Bruce and other colored men of note were interested in the proposition, but the scheme was finally abandoned.

The Attorney-General is evidently not accustomed to visiting the Executive Mansion. Judge Judson Harmon's appearance there prior to the convening of the Cabinet for the first meeting of last week was probably accidental. When he approached the front door and handed his card to the policeman on duty, the officer glanced at the card and then at the plainly dressed caller. He recognized the name, but the every-day business suit of light-brown material and the last year's straw hat seemed to arouse his suspicions. The visitor was a big, pleasant-looking man, with ruddy complexion, his hair and mustache heavily frosted with silver. Finally the policeman concluded that the card was genuine, and after a hasty apology invited the new Attorney-General to walk up stairs.

Outside the Cabinet-room door stood the venerable Charles Taylor, who makes it his business to be well informed. Promptly recognizing Judge Harmon by the published pictures, he addressed him by name and opened wide the door for him to enter. He was introduced formally to his associates in the Cabinet by Secretary of State Olney, his predecessor. His welcome was a cordial one on all sides, but especially from Secretary Carlisle, the only Cabinet officer previously acquainted with him.

There is an agitation in the District, as well as in other States, to secure the selection of a colored man as Chaplain for the next House. The idea of having a colored Chaplain originated in this city, and the names of Dr. W. H. Brooks, Dr. J. T. Jenifer, and Dr. Alexander Summell were presented for consideration. The discussion of this subject began immediately after the last Congressional election, and the colored press throughout the country said that this place should be allotted to the colored constituency on account of the fidelity which it manifested for the party in those States where the colored voters hold the balance of power.

While colored people of Washington believe that if any colored man gets the place it will be some Washington divine, there are candidates in many of the States who want the place, and Dr. W. B. Derrick, of New York, Dr. Geo. W. Bryant, of the Equal Rights Council, and other men who have done much service for the Republican party, are being urged by their friends. The consensus of opinion is that some place other than the Chaplaincy will go to the colored constituency. A member of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation when asked as to the probability of the selection of a colored man as Chaplain expressed the belief that there would be no colored Chaplain. He said that it was about understood among the members of the next House that the Chaplaincy would go to a divine from Kansas, who took an important part in the admission of that State to the Union, and who believed at that time in the doctrine of free States and advocated it throughout the State.

The silver situation just now is an interesting one. Silver is the talk of all the politicians who now come to Washington. In especially the South and West the silver fight is on and growing hotter. Although it is not believed that free coinage views can gain head here in New York, there is an opposition movement already, the policy seeming to be that of an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. In New Jersey the leaders of the Democratic party are said to be striving to do for to keep the silver idea from finding a foothold in the State. In Pennsylvania Senator Cameron is moving heaven and earth to bring the great mass of Republican voters to his free coinage way of thinking. If he can go into the next Republican Convention with his State delegation for him, despite his silver proclivities, he will have a respectable nucleus of voters to which can be added the support of the Western Democratic forces, stands out emphatically against obedience to the silver god.

Senator Daniel is the free silver representative in Virginia, although no attempt has been made to hold a Free Silver Convention. The Democratic party in the State has always been in favor of free coinage, and it is said silver would win the day upon a direct vote of the people.

In North Carolina a strange condition is presenting itself. In the last election a most successful coalition was effected between the Republicans and the Populists, whereby the two parties captured the State from the Democrats. There were, however, no National issues involved. Now the Democrats and Populists are getting together upon the silver question, and the delegation which has been sent to Memphis to represent the State at the Silver Convention was headed by Senator Marion Butler, a Populist and composed of Populists and Democrats, with a few Republicans, but all united upon the demand for the free coinage of silver.

In Kentucky, Secretary Carlisle is battling for sound money, while Senator Blackburn talks free silver. The latest development in the State is an effort on the part of sound money Democrats in the eastern part of the State to unite upon an anti-silver man for Governor, and committees are to visit Louisville, Covington, Newport, Lexington, etc., to arrange a coalition. Just how the Democratic party is to avoid the devil and the deep sea is not plain. If the party declares for free silver, there will be a loss of sound money men to the Republicans, which might be offset by Populist conversions; while if silver is ignored, a host of Democrats will go to the Populists, and the Republicans will be victorious anyway.

In Arkansas Senator Jones, Congressman Little and other Democratic leaders have already begun the fight for silver by a series of meetings to be held all over the State. Louisiana has caught the fever, and a Bimetallic Convention has been held in New Orleans, at which the attendance aggregated over 2,500 Democrats. The Federal officials, as well as many other leaders, are against the movement, on the ground that it unnecessarily throws a disturbing element into the party.

Illinois is illumined with the free silver blaze, and Senator Palmer, ex-Representative Ben Cable and others are trying to beat it out. The Republicans are saying nothing. In Ohio the Democrats are divided, with A. W. Thurman for silver and Senator Bruce and ex-Gov. Campbell for sound money. The free coinage sentiment in the Republican party is at a minimum. In Iowa both Democrats and Republicans are split within themselves on the question. In the far West silver rules all, and they stand ready to support a silver candidate, no matter what party he leads.

In Alabama silver clubs are being organized in almost every County, with the view of securing the election of delegates favorable to silver to attend the next National Democratic Convention. Intense interest is being manifested all over the State. As for Tennessee, it is in danger of being torn asunder. No sooner has it experienced an Anti-Silver Convention than it is deluged with advocates of the white metal, headed by Senator Harris, who, with expressive language, announces his intention of fighting for silver until a very warm place rivals the Arctic region.

An amusing story of Mr. Evans, a retired soldier, is told. That statesman's long sentences in his documents of state were the bane of the telegraph editors who were compelled to prepare the telegraphic reports of them for the daily papers. The humorists of the country were turning out a mass of interesting paragraphs at Mr. Evans's expense on account of his involved style, and for some time they had it all their way. One day the Secretary of State, in his quaint way, remarked to a newspaper man who teased him about his style: "Yes, I am aware that there are two classes of people who dislike long sentences—criminals and newspaper men." The wits had nothing more to say after that.

New rules for the Government Printing Office, signed by the President, provide for the grouping of the force into classes, on a basis of competition. They provide for practical, competitive examinations, and for places for which examinations are not practical, for the registration of applicants, and their appointment of age are fixed at 21 to 45 for men, and 18 to 35 for women. No application may be received for admission to one of the mechanical trades if the applicant has not served at least five years at the particular trade, one year of which must have been rendered as a journeyman. In other respects the requirements for examination are similar to those in other branches of the classified service. At last there is Civil Service reform in this Department.

The income tax returns made to internal revenue collectors under the late statute are being gradually delivered at the Treasury Department, in pursuance of orders issued by Commissioner Miller the day after the income tax law was declared unconstitutional. They are coming in by every mail, and only the far distant districts on the Pacific Coast remain to be heard from. The order included not only the returns of individuals and corporations, but also all documents relating to their business. These documents, containing so many precious secrets, will be safely stored in one of the vaults of the Internal Revenue Bureau, and will be sacredly guarded from all prying eyes. Commissioner Miller considers them public records beyond his power of disposal, although he believes that they should be destroyed, he doubts his authority to so treat them. Consequently, they will be kept intact until Congress determines what shall be done with them. It is said that the Treasury Department will recommend their complete destruction by fire or maceration.

Representative Mercer, of Nebraska, met with an uncomfortable experience recently in Japan. Mr. Mercer is in that country on his honeymoon trip, with Congressman Doolittle as one of the traveling party. After seeing the sights of Kobe they started to go by train to Kyoto. At the station Mr. Mercer loitered about on the platform, expecting to hear "All aboard" cried before the train started. The others were inside. Suddenly the train started and was under way before Mercer observed it. He made a dash and managed to get on the rear car.

This is a violation of a Japanese law. The guard saw him, stopped the train and, notwithstanding his protest, placed him in the custody of a Japanese policeman, who marched him off. Mercer "bucked" in true Western style, but it was useless. The Japanese could not understand a word he said.

Mr. Mercer was taken to the police barracks, and then the American Consul was sent for. When the Consul found him he was demanding a stool in the station-house, with a small American flag across his lap and indulging in some very expressive adjectives.

Apologies were made and Mercer was taken in charge by the Consul, but the Japanese officials made a report of the affair to Tokio, and through Minister Dunn there have been mutual apologies.

## CANCER CURED

—AND—  
LIFE SAVED

By the Persistent Use of  
**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**

"I was troubled for years with a sore on my knee, which several physicians, who treated me, called a cancer, assuring me that nothing could be done to save my life. As a last resort, I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, after taking a number of bottles, the sore



began to disappear and my general health improved. I persisted in this treatment, until the sore was entirely healed. Since then, I use Ayer's Sarsaparilla occasionally as a tonic and blood-purifier, and, indeed, it seems as though I could not keep house without it."—Mrs. S. A. FIELDS, Bloomfield, Ia.

**AYER'S**  
The Only World's Fair Sarsaparilla.  
Ayer's Pills Regulate the Liver.

**ONE OF THE IRISH LEGION.**  
Maj. Richard O'Neil, a Clerk in the Treasury Department, died last week after a brief illness. Maj. O'Neil was well known both in this country and Great Britain because of his zeal in behalf of Irish freedom. He was born in Dublin, and came to this country in 1849, shortly after the failure of the Young Ireland movement, in which he was actively interested.

Soon after the breaking out of the late war, Maj. O'Neil was appointed First Lieutenant in the 16th N. Y., and saw his principal service as Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Corcoran, the commander of Corcoran's Irish Legion.

President Lincoln, at the solicitation of Horace Greeley, appointed him to a clerical position in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, which he retained to the time of his death.

During the Fenian movement Maj. O'Neil was Head Center of the Fenian Brotherhood for the District of Columbia and Virginia, but discontinued some of the radical plans of that Order. Maj. O'Neil's active interest in the Fenian movement of the United States was obtained in securing a commutation to imprisonment for life of the death sentence imposed upon Edward O'Meara of London.

**NEW APPOINTMENTS.**  
The President last week appointed Allen Thomas, who, since January, 1884, has been Consul at La Guayra, and saw his principal service as Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Corcoran, the commander of Corcoran's Irish Legion, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the Land Office, vice Ed A. Broders, resigned.

James B. Coffin, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Consul at St. Helena; Horatio R. Bigelow, of Pennsylvania, at Rouen, France; and William E. Mantous, of New York, at Turin, Italy.

**ARMY AND NAVY.**  
The battleship Iowa is to be made a flagship. Though not designed originally, Secretary Herbert has found it expedient to fit her out in this way, and the Board of Naval Bureau Chiefs are discussing plans for the change of interior arrangements. Another matter is the application to all naval ships of a system of automatically-closing bulkhead doors, designed by Engineer-in-Chief Melville. This is intended to place in the office of the deck pulling, by simply turning a switch or pulling a lever, to close every watertight door in the ship.

The President has directed that Paymaster H. R. Smith, of the Navy, be dismissed from the service, appearing the record, finding, and sentence of a court-martial which tried Smith two months ago on charges of drunkenness, absence without leave, and scandalous conduct on the China station. Smith has already been turned adrift in Japan.

Commander Forsyth, who has been ordered to the head of the line of the old Commodore from the James River, below Richmond, where they have been for over 20 years, visited the Navy Department last week on his way to his post, and received his final instructions. The Commander has been ordered to the head of the line of the old Commodore from the James River, below Richmond, where they have been for over 20 years, visited the Navy Department last week on his way to his post, and received his final instructions.

After years of experiments with both foreign and domestic small-arms, the Navy has decided to adopt a new type of rifle, and a contract will be made for the production of 10,000 rifles. The new rifle is the invention of J. P. Lee, of Connecticut. The new gun is believed by every Ordnance officer here to be the best yet devised. It is not only lighter but it gives a faster trajectory, and enables a sailor to carry 50 more rounds of ammunition than the soldier does. The rapidity of its fire is greater than that of any other small-arm, five shots having been aimed and fired in three seconds when the gun was under test. Ordinarily the fire does not exceed 40 rounds a minute with a normal speed of 50. The total weight of the gun with straps will not exceed eight and a quarter pounds, or a pound less than the Army rifle. There can be abundant fire. The barrel will be 27 inches long, or three inches shorter than the Army piece.

**VETERANS IN THE CITY.**  
Aaron Miller, 6th N. Y. H. A., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Comrade Miller is a painter by trade. He is Past Commander of G. K. Warren Post, 28th, Brooklyn, N. Y. R. W. L. Homestead, Lieutenant 13th N. Y., of Brooklyn, N. Y. The comrade is an attorney-at-law. He is prominent in G. A. R. matters in the Empire State; is Past Commander of Posts 69, 200, 280, and 281, of the Department of New York; Aid-de-Camp on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Lawler, and delegate to the National Encampment from the New York Department.

**HENRY CLAY.**  
Gen. Wade Hampton's Story of Two States.

"One of my boyhood recollections," said Gen. Wade Hampton, "refers to Henry Clay. He was a frequent visitor at my father's house in South Carolina. Both Clay and my father were ardent whigs, and nothing was more to them than to hear the recitation of a brace of gentlemen equally addicted to whist, and then the quartet would play for hours. While the name of whist may serve to imply a game where silence reigned, my father and Clay did play whist that way. They excitedly audibly over a success, and did not hesitate when they were playing partners to violently point out mistakes the other had made, and attribute defeat to the other's ignorance and utter lack of natural intelligence. Indeed, on occasions particularly trying, they were even known to apply hard names to one another. This they did in no slanderous spirit, but to lighten up and sharpen the wits of the other to the improvement of his play. As they were sitting down to a game as partners one evening Clay remarked:

"It's a great outrage the way we talk to each other, and my idea now, at the outset, is for each of us to put up \$20 to belong to the one who is first called hard names by the other. If you assent me the money is mine: if I forget myself, you take it."

"My father readily agreed. He felt in a mild, agreeable mood. He was confident he would never again be a prey to the slightest impulse to speak harshly to his dear friend Clay. And, besides, it was a reflection that Clay was the man who ruled and did the loud talking. So my father cheerfully placed the \$20 on top of Clay's. He thought it would be a good lesson to the Blue Grass orator to lose it. As they proceeded with the game Clay made some excessively stupid and ill-advised plays. He led the wrong cards; he trumped the wrong tricks; he did everything idiotic in what he well could. My father's blood began to boil. As he and Clay lost game after game his wrath ran higher and higher. Still he bit his lips and suffered in silence. It went for hours, until Clay made some play of crowning imbecility, which lost him and my father the eleventh game. My father sternly pushed the \$20 over to Clay.

"Why," said Clay, opening his gray eyes with a look of innocence and amazement, "why do you do that? You haven't said a word."

"No," retorted my father, "but I'm going to tell you, sir, that you are the most idiotic, the most boundless imbecile that ever dealt a hand at whist. Yes, sir; I repeat it, you are the fool I ever met in my life!"

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only champion the soldiers have among the great papers of the country. The best way to help all veterans is by getting it more subscribers.



## The "Better Half."

TO A JUNE ROSE.  
O royal Rose! the Roman dress'd!  
His feast with thee; thy petals press  
Augustan brows; thine odor fine,  
Might with the three-times mingled  
Lent the long Thracian draught its zest  
What marvel then, if host and guest  
By Song, by Joy, by Tears caressed,  
Half-remembered on the half-divine,  
O royal Rose!

And yet—and yet—I love thee best  
In our old garden of the West.  
Whether about my thicket thou twine,  
Or, Her, that brown-eyed maid of mine  
Who lull thee on her lawn's breast,  
O royal Rose!

—Austin Dobson.



The daintiest kind of a frock is pictured, it being a Summer silk with collar and cuffs of plain silk and sheer lawn oversail them. Striped pale-blue and white wash silk is a particularly pretty combination, with plain pale-blue silk for the straight collar and deep cuffs. The waist has a box plait, which may be of the plain or striped silk—lace-edged down the front. The collars and cuffs are prettily made of fine lace and sheer lawn with hand sewing. The little ones sold at the stores for 50 cents or \$2 are pretty but do not "do up" as nicely as the hand-made ones. The frock would be pretty in a tan-colored silk with fine white lines, or the pale-green or lavender or in the darker colors. These wash silks are so inexpensive that they are within the reach of most everybody. Twenty-nine cents a yard will buy a silk quality, and for 60 or 70 cents one can buy a silk that may be washed four or five times without losing its prettiness.

A sensible protest has been made by some mothers against the "nerve-trying" toys for children. Games like "Pigs in Clover"—one can safely speak against that now, it has been so long dead—is only one example of a host of expensively toyed or puzzles, the solution of which brings absolutely no benefit. There are base-ball puzzles, twisted rings and many other devices—all hard on children. An older person can stop playing with them when he thinks best, unless he is weak-minded; then nothing can be done with him anyway—but children become so absorbed in the puzzle, and are so disappointed with failure to work it out, that the strain can hardly be said to add to their profit or pleasure in any way, unless it be in the cultivation of patience, and that result is doubtful.

Teed tea is best when made after the following recipe: Make fresh tea with freshly boiling water, and when it is strong enough—without the aid of boiling or steeping—pour it off from the leaves and set it away in a pitcher until it has cooled. Have cracked ice in the glasses around the table, put a slice of lemon and one or two sugar lumps in each glass, and then pour in the tea. This makes the most deliciously flavored and the least harmful of drinks, and is much more refreshing on a hot Summer day than ice water or mint juleps or any of the other favorites, except good lemonade.

A recipe for good cookies—cookies that will delight the children—is herewith given: One cup butter, two cups sugar, one egg, one cup coffee, one cup English currants, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg, four cups flour. Rub butter, sugar, baking powder, spices, and English currants well together. Make a hole in the center of mass and put in cup of coffee and egg well beaten. Mix thoroughly and add flour enough to roll nicely. Dust with powdered sugar while rolling. Bake in quick oven.



The shirt-waist skirt and jacket costume is not any less popular than it has been for two or three years—to the contrary; but very pretty outing costumes of duck and grass linen are fashionable. They are made in a pleasing variety, no matter how much we may like the other combination. It is a sort of sailor costume with plain, well-fitting skirt, a broad, square sailor collar that can be made either to come to the waist in narrow-pointed revers or to come half-way. There is a neatly-fitting standing collar and pointed vest, wide flaring cuffs, and a straight, flat belt. As shown in the cut the frock is made of tan-colored grass-cloth, with a band of insertion to match the material set in the collar,

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

**WHY DON'T YOU VISIT**  
**Yellowstone Park**  
THIS YEAR  
NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.  
Send me SIX CENTS in stamps for  
• SKETCHES OF  
• WONDERLAND  
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NORTHERN PACIFIC  
RAILROAD  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

or desire, is a most welcome courtesy. A quick note of sympathy or congratulation directly increases optimism in the world. Every where she turns a woman can offer those around her sympathy in mirth or sorrow, interest, gentleness, forgiveness, and helplessness—humaneness.

Many women are afraid to offer these freely—afraid they will in so doing hurt their own social standing. To talk pleasantly to a shop-girl or the down-boy on the corner or to thank the policeman who helps them across the street—these deeds may overturn their nervous social standing. At heart they may be kindly, but they do not understand that a perfect lady can do all these and many more things, and society will have to follow after. It is not that she must thrust herself upon unwilling people. She can tell how far to go and where she is wanted, if only she will not be afraid for her standing among her friends and acquaintances, she will find that there are many people who need her in little ways. It sometimes seems an indirect way of doing good. It is often disheartening. A woman can expend the most delightful womanliness or humanitarianism for years and never be conscious that she is a power for good around her. But any woman who is honest, kindly and interested in others, will exert a force for overturning evil and bringing about happiness and good that Luther himself might envy. In over-riding circles from her family through her friends to the trades-people and those whom she occasionally greets, her goodness will help all sorts of people.

Richard Watson Gilder has a few lines that describe something of this sympathy:  
"In her young eyes as the children looked and found  
Their happy comrades, Summer souls false found  
In age's frosty Winter—without ruth—  
Lived once again their long lost youth."  
ELLEN POMEROY McLEOD.

**MONEY MADE AT HOME.**  
Last month I cleared, after paying all expenses, \$25.38; the month before \$18.86, and have at the same time attended to my regular business. I believe any one, anywhere, can do as well, as I have not a particularly good location and not much experience. When you have an article that every family wants, it is very easy selling it. It seems strange that a good, cheap dish-washer was never before placed on the market. With the perfection, which sells for \$6, you can wash and dry the dishes for a family in ten minutes, without putting the hands in water. As soon as people see the water-work, they want one, and they buy so much money can be made so quickly. For full particulars address The Perfectum Mfg. Co., 344 5th St., Englewood, Ill. I feel convinced that any lady or gentleman, in any location, can make \$10 to \$10 a day, as every family will buy a dish-washer. Try it and publish your experience for the benefit of others. ALICE Q.

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**Samantha at Saratoga,**

**JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE (MARIETTA HOLLEY).**  
THE BOOK was written under the inspiration of a summer season 'mid the world of fashion at Saratoga, the proudest pleasure resort of America, where Princes of the old world, with Congressmen, Presidents, Millionaires, Railroad Kings, and Princes of Commerce of our own great nation with their wives, their beautiful daughters, and all the gayest butterflies of fashion luxuriate in balmy breezes, display their personal charms, costly jewels, exquisite equipages, and revel in.

All the Extremes of Fashionable Dissipation.

"JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE" is a vein of strong humor that is pure and innocent as the prattle of a child, keeps the reader constantly enjoying.

It talks of FOLLIES, FLIRTATIONS, LOW-NECKED DRESSING, DUES, TWO DOGS, ROBOGGANO, etc., in the author's inimitable and MIRTH-PROVOKING style.

**OPINIONS**

OF

**CRITICS.**

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